

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5918

二十月十年四十三緒光

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908.

四拜禮

號五月一十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS .....  
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/11= \$11,000,000  
Silver ..... \$14,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
E. Shilling, Esq.,—Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.  
E. G. Barrett, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.  
G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.  
C. S. Gabbay, Esq. Slade.  
W. Helms, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.  
C. R. Lennard, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MKX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MKX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 1/2 " " "  
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " "

No 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "  
" 3 " 2 1/2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVI.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecaloran, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kolatradja (Achoe), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.  
Do. 6 " 3 1/2 " "  
Do. 3 " 2 1/2 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, CHEFOO, NIENHSIN, KOBE, PEKIN, OSAKA, NEWHANG, NAGASAKI, DANNY, LONDON, PORT ARTHUR, LYONS, ANTONG, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIB-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—  
For 12 months ..... 5 1/2 p.c.  
" 6 " ..... 4 1/2 " "  
" 3 " ..... 3 1/2 " "

TAKKO TAKAMIOHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,  
Jacob S. H. Stern,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim & Co., Koeln,  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "  
" 3 " 2 1/2 " "

A. KOEHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

## Intimations.

### THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. R." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes by the Regal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [633]

## MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.  
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—  
E. J. LOPES,  
Of the Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [1008]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PALERMO	Noon, 10th Nov.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	OCEANA	4 P.M., 13th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELHI	Noon, 14th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.

Orders placed before Nov. 11th will be delivered in the United Kingdom for XMAS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED FOOCHEW TEA.

PRICES:

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [38]

## CHAMPAGNES.



LOUIS RENAÜ,  
PAUL DOMMER & CO.,  
DUC DE MONTBELLLO,  
IRROY & CO.,  
LANSON PERR ET FILS,  
POL ROGER,  
GIESLER & CO.,  
EOLLINGER & CO.,  
POMMERY & GRENO.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [140]

## Hotels.

### HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [167]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c. apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [11]

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 8th November.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager. [1]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

### KOWLOON HOTEL.

For the Convenience of those Attending the

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

AT

THE KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB,

ON

SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo,

A SPECIAL CONCERT DINNER will be served at 7.30 p.m. Sharp.

SUPPER at 11.15 p.m.

Please book your seats in advance.

C. CHAYTOR,

O. E. OWEN,

Manager.

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [790]

### ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Proprietor.

Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegrams "Astor."

[993]



## Intimations.

Powell's  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.CHILDREN'S  
OUT-FITTERS.Everything  
for  
Children's  
Wear.Dainty  
Frocks  
and  
Millinery.Serviceable  
Tunics,  
Jersey  
and  
Sailor Suits.Up-to-date  
GOODS  
at  
Moderate Prices.POWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1908.

## THE CHINESE LOAN.

## SOME OF ITS TERMS.

The recent loan contract, made between the Board of Posts and Communications and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China contains the following provisions:—

1. The amount of the loan will be five millions sterling, 80 per cent. of which will be for the purpose of redeeming the railway loans and 20 per cent. for commercial and industrial expansion.

2. The loan is redeemable in thirty years. From and after the 11th year, China is to repay the loan in 20 equal instalments of £250,000 every year. Between the 16th and the 23rd year, China will have the option of repaying more than one instalment, on the payment of an additional commission of 2½ per cent., that is to say for every £100, the borrower has to pay £101,000. After the 24th year, the bonds are redeemable at their face value, with no additional charges.

3. Between the 1st and the 15th year the interest will be 5 per cent.; after the 16th year it will be 4½ per cent. payable half yearly so long as the bonds are in the hands of the lenders.

4. The interest is payable on their due dates from the Board to the Shanghai branches of the two banks in question, to be calculated according to the dates of each bond scrip, and the interest is also to be paid according to gold basis. Six months prior to the due date of the payment of interest or of the annual instalment, the Board has the option of settling the exchange forward with the lending banks. In case the Board has funds in Europe, the same can also be appropriated for the above purposes, the banks in that case will only charge a fee of £100 on every £1,000 for their trouble.

5. The principal and the interest of the loan are secured by the profits and revenues of the enterprises under the control of the Board of Posts and Communications, and should there be any deficit, the latter Board shall provide for it.

6. The bond scrip are to bear the official stamps of the Chinese Ministers at Paris and London. Should the bond scrip be lost, stolen, or burnt by fire, such loss should be reported, and the same advertised in the newspapers. If they are not forthcoming within a certain period of time, the Chinese Ministers at London and Paris shall have the authority to issue new scrip without referring to the Chinese Government, provided sufficient security is given that the scrips are really lost, or stolen.

The loan is secured by the Chinese Government. The securities are the house tax, wine tax, pawnshop tax and document tax revenues in Chekiang, Tls. 400,000; salt revenue in Chekiang, Tls. 600,000; salt revenue in Kiangsu, Tls. 700,000; house tax revenue in Kiangsu, Tls. 300,000; salt revenue in Hupeh, Tls. 600,000; tobacco, wine, sugar, land and house tax revenues in Hupeh, Tls. 400,000; tobacco and wine tax revenue in Chihli, Tls. 800,000; salt revenue in Chihli, Tls. 450,000. Total amount of revenue derived from the above named sources is Tls. 4,750,000 a year. Whenever China is unable to pay the interest and the annual instalment, the provinces in question should be ordered to allow the lending banks to have all the funds derived from the above sources. The same securities are not allowed to be pledged with any other party, during the currency of the loan.

The loan will be issued at 94 per cent., making the total amount £4,750,000 net, of which £3,750,000 must be ready on or before the 10th December, 1908, at the bank in Europe, to be placed at the disposal of the Board, the balance of £940,000 to be ready on or before the 5th February, 1909. If they are to be remitted to China, such remittances should be made by the lending banks at the rate to be yet determined between the latter and the Board. If a remittance of over £20,000 is required at a time, 10 days' notice must be first given to the banks. The rate of interest on what is deposited with the Banks in Europe is to be determined between the parties concerned. All expenses incurred in the flotation of the loan are to be borne by the lending banks. In the event the flotation of the loan should be prevented by unforeseen circumstances, this agreement can either be cancelled or the time for its flotation prolonged. Each of the lending banks is to provide half of the amount of loan. This agreement is made the 14th day of September, 1908, between the Wai-wu-pu with the permission and approval of the Throne and the British and the French Ministers at Peking. It is in quadruplicate, in Chinese, English and French languages. Should there be any dispute in future the English version shall be deemed as authentic. The Board of Posts and Communications will have a copy, the Wai-wu-pu a copy and each of the lending banks one copy of the agreement.—*China Gazette.*

## POSTAL FACILITIES.

As correspondent writes to the *Siam Observer* a rather mournful letter bemoaning the non-existence of a mail service between Bangkok and Hongkong. He cites as an instance of the unreliability of the existing postal arrangements that a correspondent, who was then at Hongkong, posted him a letter addressed to Bangkok on September 28th. This correspondent himself left Hongkong for Bangkok on the s.s. *Chioing* on October 6th and arrived there on October 14th. The letter which was posted on September 28th had not then put in an appearance but turned up on the afternoon of October 19th. For convenience sake let us call this correspondent A, and proceed to set out the harrowing story in c's terms. A, posts a letter in Hongkong for Bangkok. Over a week later he leaves himself for Bangkok. It is not until nearly a week after his arrival at Bangkok that A's letter is delivered to the addressee. Our correspondent plaintively asks for a regular mail service. While we have every sympathy with our correspondent we would point out that to justify a

regular mail service there must be a sufficient volume of business. Shipping Companies and Postal Departments are not philanthropic institutions. While they seek to serve the interests of the public whenever practicable they have to be guided also by their obligations to shareholders on the one part and to the State on the other. Bangkok is not at all badly served in regard to Home mails—in fact those whose recollection can take them back over a decade know that if they had then had the mail facilities they enjoy to-day they would have thought themselves marvellously well served. And, since all things are comparative, the population of the Bangkok of to-day has little enough to grumble at in reference to its mails. It regard to Hongkong, however, we know from personal experience that letters take an inordinately long time passing between that port and Hongkong. We venture to suggest that the postal officials both at Bangkok and Hongkong would be greatly benefited by the delivery of this correspondence if they sent it via Singapore. There is a number of steamers constantly passing between Bangkok and Singapore and a great many mail steamers make the Singapore-Hongkong run. If letters were invariably sent via Singapore, except those which would catch the regular direct German boats, letters would not take three weeks to cover the distance between the British Colony in the North and Bangkok. This has happened frequently in the past, because letters are posted on tramp steamers which wait for cargo at outside ports. There may be some obstacle in carrying out the idea of sending via Singapore, but we commend the idea for what it is worth to the postal authorities, knowing that they are always willing and anxious to serve the public to the best of their ability.

## Intimations.

## FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),  
9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,  
SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH  
BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN  
ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,  
CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,  
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908.

D. NOMA,  
PROFESSIONAL TATTOO  
AND  
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO  
MARKS.  
No. 66 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then  
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and  
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having  
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, light toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct  
minuteness a speciality.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

LEE YEE  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION

TRADE MARK  
THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Bismarck, Kautsky, Robert Vojan and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy.

THERAPION NO. 1 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 3 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 4 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 5 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 6 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 7 is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

## Intimations.

## OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

12

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING  
CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908.

## THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVERSEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.  
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from  
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,  
84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908.

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## Intimations.

## DR. W. R. LAMB,

AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE NO. 21,  
UNTIL November 10th, INCLUSIVE.

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Hongkong that he will extend his stay here until the 10th inst., as the time just announced has not been sufficient to attend to all who wish to consult him.

Dr. LAMB makes a specialty of Examining and Refracting the Eyes and Fitting Glasses, and he has all the modern instruments and apparatus, including the Javal Ophthalmometer and Electric Ophthalmoscope for examining and refracting the eyes in the most thorough and perfect manner, and according to the latest and most approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospital, by the best oculists abroad, and the largest supply and greatest variety of all kinds and styles of lenses and mountings of the best quality ever brought to this Colony, including over three thousand different spherocylindrical and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other Ocular troubles which the ordinary spherical lenses commonly used will not correct. The great majority—four fifths at least of those in need of glasses, require special lenses of this kind, which are always made to order and are absolutely necessary for the perfect correction of defective vision and the permanent maintenance of perfect sight.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyeache, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or lids or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly adjusted glasses—should avail themselves of the exceptional opportunity of having their eyes thoroughly and scientifically examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind, as this opportunity for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of examination, perfection of refraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard, and perfectly satisfactory results, is equal in every respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad, as those who consult him are willing to attest.

Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine and has made the Eyes a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses supplied to his patients are warranted to be correct, and having thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens of other British Colonies which he has visited professionally he can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable. Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908.

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FABST BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE.FRESH SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

BY  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents for  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

THE  
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

THESE MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED  
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.  
This is the latest and most important discovery in the history of medicine, and has been the result of the most exhaustive researches of the most eminent scientists of the world.

It is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

It is a powerful purgative, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease, and is the cause of all the ailments of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, will be found automatically eradicated, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"DELHI,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.  
From Australia, ex S.S. *Victoria*.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Ceylon*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

## Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,**

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

**WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED, \$0.50 and \$1.00.**

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

**WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS, \$0.60.**

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

**WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, \$0.75.**

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

**WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, \$0.75.**

Highly recommended.

**WATSON'S EMBROCATION, \$0.60.**

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908.

## THE CADET SERVICE.

Revised rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the establishment of Cadetships in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The holders of these appointments will be required to serve in either of the above Colonies or in the States. Cadets appointed to this service will, in the first instance, be allotted to the States or one or other of the Colonies, but they will be liable to be transferred from one to another at the discretion of the Secretary of State, without being given any compensation for any special local privileges or allowance. Thus the Government will be at full liberty to exercise its prerogative of transferring the officers in the Cadet service, without any apprehension of incurring extra expenditure through its action, to whatever extent the Cadet might stand to lose thereby. The Cadets must be natural British born subjects of European descent. The restriction of cadetships to candidates of European nationality might be a judicious step in the case of the Crown Colonies. But we do not see any reason why Malay youths should be excluded from competition for cadetships in their own country, while British subjects of all Indian nationalities are equally eligible as candidates at the examination for the Indian Convocted Civil Service. We should think that the Malay is entitled to just as much right to offices and preferments in the F.M.S., as the British Indian has in his own country. Lately there has been considerable discussion in the press as to the propriety of according preferential treatment to Malay candidates, in the matter of conferring on some of them higher appointments than mere clerkships. We are glad to find that the Government has lately made a modest move in this direction. Some few of them have been appointed as Settlement Officers with small starting salaries, while two or three actions of the Malayan aristocracy have been entertained as 'Cadets' on emoluments lower than those of a third grade clerk with free furnished quarters. It will be interesting to watch their career in the service. Now that Cadetships, by means of open competition, have been definitely placed beyond their reach, it is to be presumed that the locally appointed 'cadets' will, in due course after then and approved service, be deemed eligible for the higher appointment in the service. We are led to believe, that Government contemplates the adoption of such a liberal and equitable policy, from the provision, embodied in the last part of the Regulations, that, 'some of the posts

included in these classes are not exclusively confined to officers originally appointed as Cadets.' Thus it will be open to Government to promote suitable sons of the soil to the higher offices, though not admitted through the narrow portals of the Cadet competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

As regards the scale of emoluments and prospects of advancement in the service, we find that Hongkong takes the first place, the Straits a good second, and the F. M. S., a bad third. When free interchange of appointments, without compensation have been provided for, the emoluments attached to the services in the three Administrations, should have been in all fairness, placed on a perfect line of parity. With regard to staff appointments such an equality cannot be expected. Thus there are in the F.M.S. five posts held by the Resident General and the four Residents while there is only one staff appointment in each of the two Colonies. Comparing the other appointments in the three services, we find that the Hongkong Cadet on being appointed in a substantive post draws £420 which rises to £540 in three years, without his having to wait for any promotion. In the case of the Straits Settlements Cadet, he rises only to £480 in two years and has to wait promotion to the next grade before drawing the same emoluments as his confrere of Hongkong. But the F. M. S. Cadet begins his career in a substantive appointment on £360 per annum or £60 less than those in the Colonial services and only reaches the maximum of his grade, £480 in eight years as against two which the Colonial civil servant has to put in. Thus all other conditions being equal, a passed cadet who is appointed to Class V in the colonial service has an advantage of 6 years in service over an officer of corresponding status in the F. M. S., not to speak of starting on a considerably lower initial salary.

Toucing the question of exchange, the Hongkong Civilian is in a substantially better position to those of the Colony and the F.M.S. As a concrete illustration we would instance the case of an officer in receipt of £420 per annum. In Hongkong it is converted at a guaranteed minimum of 2s. 10d. to the dollar. His assured income is therefore \$4,200, and he is also allowed the advantage of a fall in the dollar below the limit fixed. A drop in exchange below 2s. 10d. is to him an advantage while a rise does not affect him in the least. In the Straits and the F. M. S., with exchange fixed at 2s. 6d., the officer's substantive emoluments will amount to but \$3,600. To this has been grudgingly and tentatively added a ten per cent allowance which brings up his aggregate income to \$3,960 \$40 less than of the Hongkong Civilian. In order to establish no equality in treatment of these officers, in the matter of exchange, the sterling allowance ought to be raised to 10 per cent, if unification of duties and liabilities of service, amount to be accompanied by equality in the amount of emoluments. In respect to the F. M. S. Officers, we do not see the slightest ground or justice for continuing to allow them emolument on a lower scale than that prevails in the colony during the first six years of their service. It is nothing but just and consistent that equality of treatment should be accorded to the F. M. S. Officers with those of the Colony, especially under the new conditions of complete unification of the services.—*Perak Pioneer.*

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE gunboat *Rio Lima* will be coming to Hongkong on Saturday to take part in the King's Birthday celebrations on Monday.

MR. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal and Brazil in Hongkong, paid his official call on Commodore Lyons this morning. A salute of seven guns was fired from H.M.S. *Tamar*.

With reference to the rumour in Hongkong yesterday that rioting had taken place in Macao Senior Leiria, Consul for Portugal, courteously informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from the Governor of Macao advising that there has been no outbreak in the Portuguese settlement. Although precautions are taken against disturbances, Governor Recada does not anticipate trouble. The city is quiet, and the prevailing tranquillity is put down to the good sense of the Chinese inhabitants in the Portuguese city.

A serious outbreak of fire occurred amongst the cluster of native houses situated in the middle of the Ta Chi Men road early yesterday morning, says the *Hankow Daily News* of 24th ult. The native fire brigades were quickly on the scene but before their efforts were rewarded with success a hundred houses were destroyed and the damage to property was enormous. Loss of life is also recorded, one man jumping from the top story of a house into a pond and being drowned. The outbreak is said to have occurred by the overthrowing of an oil lamp during a squab.

A New York despatch of Oct. 5 says:—Mrs. Alice Damp, mother of twenty-three living children, arrived here from the Isle of Wight, England, and passed through the gates at the Battery, yesterday from Ellis Island, with eleven of them. She was accompanied by five grand-children, her daughter, Mrs. George Warren, and Mr. Warren. At the gate to meet her mother and sister was Katharine Warren, who has come from New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Damp's son, Arthur, 22 years old, who brought the greetings of his father, Alfred Damp, in Pittsburg, Pa. Another daughter of Mrs. Damp is living in New Haven, and three more sons are with their father in Pittsburg, while the remaining children are comfortably married and have been left behind in the English island. Four carriages were hired to take the party to the Pennsylvania railroad ferry, and when Mrs. Damp entered the carriage she appeared not a bit disturbed at the entreaties of several of the children to ride "with mother," and beamed on the crowd that quickly gathered to see the big family.

## Aftermath of the Riots.

TWENTY-TWO MEN ON TRIAL.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES.

As a result of the disturbances, which owed their origin to the anti-Japanese feeling among the lower class Chinese, on Sunday and the day following, Inspector Robertson placed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon twenty-two men, charged with having taken part in the tumultuous proceedings. Among the number, were three juveniles who were unfortunate enough to be dragged into their lawless acts through the ill-advised counsel of their elders.

Sui Cho, a Chinese trader in Japanese marine products, said he carried on business at No. 78, Ko Shing Street. Shortly after 8 a.m. on Sunday last, he heard a great noise outside his shop, in consequence of which he closed his door. There were three *fohis* in the shop at the time. He saw some youngsters hurrying along in the direction of his premises. Their efforts were chiefly directed against his door, which was a wooden one with iron bars protecting parts of it. He had expected to be attacked, but had received no previous warning. He barricaded the doors by placing a number of boxes against it. The rowdies found it difficult to break open the door by this means and commenced to hurl huge bricks at it. Seeing that his door was being battered, he blew his whistle to summon the Police, and the latter failing to put in an appearance, his *fohis* became alarmed and beat a hasty retreat by the back door. The door was forced open and a tremendous crowd entered. Witness picked up an account book just as the rioters entered, with shouts of "We will kill you! We will behead you!" Finding discretion the better part of valour, he followed the example of his *fohis* and left the shop. His first step was to inform No. 7, Police Station of the occurrence. When he returned with the Police, he found that everything had gone with the exception of an empty case and an empty mat-bag. The men were arrested as they were leaving the shop with the articles. There were five cases of shrimps, thirty-five cases of fish, thirty-three cases of mushrooms, four cases of sea-weed and five or six cases of sea-birds, valued at \$9,000, in the godowns at the time the defendants raided his shop.

Yip Yuk, a *fohi* at No. 78, Ko Shing Street, said that between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, he saw a large number of men (between 100 and 200) entering the shop. The rest of his evidence was corroborative, he also having deemed it advisable to leave the shop. The fourth defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. The fifth, sixth and seventh defendants were each sentenced to 24 hours' detention and to receive 12 strokes of the birch while the others received three months' hard labour each.

## JAPANESE YARN LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Municipal Gazette*, Shanghai, of the 23rd ult., has the following:—

With reference to certain information furnished by a Ratepayer, including specimens of lottery tickets sold with the sales of yarn, a letter has been addressed to the Japanese Consul-General inquiring whether these operations have his sanction, and otherwise desiring an expression of his opinion on the subject. The members are unanimous in the view that this mode of competition is prejudicial to legitimate trade, and that every effort should be made to suppress the lottery either by the prosecution of the concerned or otherwise. The matter will have the Watch Committee's attention upon receipt of Mr. Etaki's reply:—

Council Room, Shanghai, October 6, 1908. SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, from information in the Council's possession, it is evident that the lottery in connexion with the sale of Japanese cotton yarn, to which public attention was drawn in March last, is now in operation.

The Council has given public notice that the concealment of lottery tickets in sales of yarn constitutes an infraction of the prohibition rule against lotteries in the Settlement, and before undertaking the Police prosecution of the concerned, I have the honour to inquire whether you are aware of the operations, and what view you take as to their desirability or the reverse.

It is at all times the Council's endeavour where possible to obviate preferential treatment of any class of residents in the Settlement, and the suppressive measures which have been applied to native lotteries during recent years would fail in their object were a lottery of the present character allowed to function with impunity.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, DAVID L. NADALE, Chairman.

H. ETAKI, Esq., Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, October 27, 1908. SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., making the inquiry respecting the coupon in connexion with the sale of Japanese Cotton Yarn.

I beg to inform you that the coupons to which you refer are given away and are not sold; I am therefore unable to see any objection to this method of doing business. Art. XXXIV of the By-laws of the Municipal Regulations, refers to the sale of lottery tickets or chances in lotteries.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. ETAKI, Consul-General for Japan. D. LANDALE, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th November. H. E. Liang Tun is, a native of Canton, who is now on a mission to welcome the American Fleet at Amoy, will take the opportunity to apply for one month's leave of absence on the conclusion of his mission, to pay a visit to his home in Lung Ngan village, in Shun Tak district. Preparations have been made by his relatives and friends to accord him a warm reception.

THE RECENT FLOODS. On the 2nd instant, a meeting was held by the Central Relief Committee to discuss what steps should be taken for the reorganisation work in the districts affected by the recent disastrous floods. There were present, besides the members, the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries and the Taoist of Constabulary; the district magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu also attended the meeting.

VILLAGE ROBBERY. A week ago a few hundred robbers attacked the 'Nor Liang Village, in Hoi Yin, belonging to the people of the Chu clan. Over fifteen houses were ransacked and nine persons in all were kidnapped. During the engagement between the robbers and the villagers, who offered stubborn resistance, one of the latter was killed and a few others were wounded. The robbers also set fire to one of the houses before they decamped with the booty and the captives.

PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES. The Canton Viceroys has received instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce to inform the public that, if any Chinese subject is able to float a concern with a capital of from \$10,000 to \$80,000 raised by his own effort, he will receive special honours, with the view of encouraging the Chinese people in the promotion of native industries.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION. A sum of 150,000 taels, being part of revenue collected in Canton, has been remitted to Peking as Kwangtung's portion of the military contribution for the annual support of the Chinese Army.

COMMODORE LIU. Commodore Liu Yu Fun returned to Canton yesterday from Hongkong after inspecting the two cruisers now in course of construction by Kwang-Hip Loong for the West River patrol service.

## INTERPORT SHOOT.

PENANG NEWSPAPER AND CONCESSION TO HONGKONG.

We must congratulate Singapore on a very creditable victory in the Interport shoot, and commiserate Hongkong, whose shooting, it would appear, was not conducted under the most favourable weather conditions, wherefore the low place taken by a team which has almost always distinguished itself in the contest, says the *Straits Echo*.

But that is the fortune, or rather misfortune, of war, and is a calamity that might well happen to any of the teams taking part in the competition. Hongkong was no doubt unfortunate, but she had every concession granted her.

According to a Singapore contemporary, "the weather conditions (in Hongkong) prevailing at the time originally fixed for the shoot made it impossible to go to the ranges; and an extension of the period within which each team was to fire had to be asked for and was, of course, readily granted." If we mistake not one of the conditions of the competition is that every team should fire between the 1st and the 15th October each year, but Hongkong did not go to the range until a day after the prescribed time. We do not grudge Hongkong the concession made in her favour—as it happened, the extensions of time did not improve her chances of victory, for she fired in weather that was dull and cloudy—nevertheless, we submit that the extension forms a very bad precedent. It may be that rules are made to be broken, but more often they are made to be observed, and the stricter the observance to the rules governing a contest the better it is for all parties concerned, and the less dissatisfaction there will be among the contestants.

There are occasions, no doubt, when it is justifiable to overlook a rule, and perhaps the authorities managing the contest thought that here was a case where a strict observance of the letter of the law was not required. We do not quarrel with their decision, but we trust that it will not be made a precedent. No doubt the ideal competition, one that is the best test of the comparative merits of each team, would be that the shoot should take place on the same range, on the same day, and under precisely similar weather conditions. That would be true test of marksmanship for we need not remind our readers that some ranges are easier than others and that the team shooting in fine, clear weather has an enormous advantage over one that has to get through its shooting in a drizzle, let us say. But, unfortunately, in an Interport shoot it is not possible so to arrange matters that all these conditions are fulfilled, and the next best thing is that each team should fire on its own range and on different dates fixed by the team itself. A sufficiently lengthy period within which the teams are to fire is allowed under the rules at present governing the competition.

A team can choose any day within that fixed period and with a little foresight, and perhaps a little luck, should contrive to avoid being forced to fire under unfavourable conditions. Of course, as in the case of Hongkong this year, not even foresight can cope with the vagaries of the weather, but that, as we have already said, is the fortune of war. One year, Penang had to fire in a steady drizzle, and another year she had to give up the contest altogether because of the rain, which fell in torrents and hid the targets when half the shooting had been finished. We bring forward these instances merely to show that every contestant has an equal chance of being—wounded, shall we say—by the competition, and that it is not debatable whether an extension of time is not reprehensible. Certainly the concession made in favour of Hongkong should not be set up as a precedent.

## STORY OF A SUIT.

ALLEGED-ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK YOUNGSTER.

The story of an alleged clever trick which nearly came off to the advantage of Chan Fat, an unemployed Chinaman, was told before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Leung Sam Mui, a Chinese woman residing at 18, New Street, charged Chan with stealing two pieces of clothing from her mother's house at No. 77, Praya East, the property of her younger brother.

Leung Sam Mui stated that at 9.45 a.m. yesterday, she was in the kitchen of her mother's residence at No. 77, Praya East, doing some washing. While thus engaged, her younger brother came and informed her that there was a man who wished to rent a cubicle. On entering the sitting-room, she was surprised to see a stranger, and the next moment, she saw the boy pulling two pieces of clothing from under the defendant's jacket. The latter seized her brother by the throat and threw him to the ground. The defendant then dropped his ill-gotten gain and proceeded to make himself scarce. This was not an easy matter, for the boy started a series of terrific yells of "save life" and gave chase to the swiftly vanishing Chan. A Chinese constable at this juncture pursued the defendant and managed to run him to earth round a corner.

This morning, Chan told his story to Mr. J. R. Wood. He said that he went to complainant's house to see an uncle of his. The boy demanded of him in a very impudent manner what he wanted and the woman went a step further by telling him he had come to steal. They threw the two pieces of clothing on the ground in order to incriminate him. They then shouted "Thief!" and gave chase. He had been employed as a fireman on board a Norwegian liner and had only been discharged two days ago.

The case was adjourned till Saturday in order to enable the Police to make further inquiries.

## ILLICIT OPIUM.

HEAVY PENALTY ON SHIP.

Before Mr. Arthur, yesterday, in the Second Court, Captain F. Bucking of the German steamer *Tintin* was charged with importing 230 tabils of illicit chandu valued at \$690. Reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 26th ult. Mr. Upcott appeared for the defendant and Mr. G. S. Carver for the prosecution. Sergeant Muesell said he boarded the steamer at the quarantine anchorage last Saturday. He went in a launch with some revenue officers who were searched before going. He searched the passengers and ship with the revenue officers but did not find anything. When he left the ship he left two Malay boats in charge. The next morning witness returned to the vessel with the revenue officers and on making a second search found twenty-four tins of chandu beneath an ice-chest. They were in eight pieces of hose pipe. It took some difficulty in getting out the hose pipe in which the tins were hidden. The chief officer was informed about it and was told to inform the captain who was not at that time on board. Lim Tung Yew, tester of the opium farm, said he found that the tins contained illicit Swatow chandu. After deducting the weight of the tins the chandu weighed 230 tabils which was valued at \$690.

Subsequently evidence was given by the captain and chief officer of the steamer who said they did not know how the chandu got there.

The magistrate convicted the defendant and imposed a fine of \$3,500. The opium was confiscated and given to the opium farm.

## THE WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:— On the 9th at 12 to 1 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in N.E. Japan, and fallen slightly in W. Japan.

The shallow area of low pressure lies between the E. coast of China, and W. Japan, and the highest pressure is over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains considerably below the normal over China, and gradients are gentle along the coast.

Light monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. and N.E. winds, light; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Armand Behle*) 9th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Empire*, which left here on 19th ult., arrived at Sydney to-day.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Aldenhurst* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin yesterday, for Manila and Hongkong.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru*, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 3rd inst., and is expected here on 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Wakamiya Maru*, Bombay Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji on 4th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.

The Java-China-Japan Lijn s.s. *Tjillemah* left Makassar for this port on 4th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 12th inst., a.m. She will leave for Amoy on 18th inst.

The Java-China-Japan Lijn s.s. *Tjillemah* will leave Amoy for this port on 5th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 7th inst., daylight. She will sail for Java ports on 11th inst., a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Armand Behle* with the French mail of the 11th ult., and mails from London of the 10th ult., will leave Saigon on 6th inst., at 1 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 9th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL.

The Navy League Annual made its appearance for the second year on Trafalgar Day, October 21st. Mr. Allan H. Burgoyne, the well-known naval writer and critic, is again responsible for its production, and he has been fortunate in the gentlemen who have been collaborating with him.

The Duke of Argyll, K.T., has written a Sea Song especially for the book, and perhaps the next most interesting contribution is that on the "Development of the Capital Ship" by Mr. Maurice Prendergast. Plans accompany this article showing a battleship of 40,000 tons to steam 27 knots with internal-combustion engines and mounting no less than ten 18-inch guns, firing a two thousand pound shell.

In this connection, too, an article on "Internal Combustion Engines and their Application to the Propulsion of Warships," by the Marquis of Graham, Comr. R.N.V.R., will be especially valuable. Lord Graham, it will be remembered, has recently been experimenting with the gasboat *Rattler* on the Clyde, and both Messrs. Beardmore and Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, are prepared to build a gas-engined battleship immediately.

Mr. Charles S. Jerram deals with the "Manning of the Navy in Peace and War," whilst Mr. Bellairs presses the claims of the Margie of Safety.

A subject of peculiar interest at the present time is the "Naval Policy of Germany," and Mr. H. C. Bywater, writing from Berlin, deals with this very fully.

Mont. Maxime Laubeuf, late Engineer-in-Chief to the French Navy, contributes an article on French Submarines, and since he is the designer of most of them, and invented the "Naval" type of submarine, he can speak with authority.

Mr. Muirhead-Collins, C.M.G., the representative of the Commonwealth of Australia, writes on Australian local defence, Dr. Benedict W. Ginsburg on the "Mercantile Marine and its Relation to the Navy," while a curious chapter in old naval history is contributed by Mr. Richard Baynon Croft, who was in the navy during its transition stage from wood to iron.

The last article is the history of the evolution of torpedo craft by Mr. Allan H. Burgoyne, a subject which he has made his special study.

These are the articles in Part II of the book. Part I remaining, as last year, a description of the "Progress of the British and foreign navies during the past twelve months," by the Editor. Aiding him in this work, however, is Mr. Gerard Pionenes, who sums up relative naval strength in an able article.

Part III includes the usual tables, and also contains a precise and detailed list of all the *Dreadnaughts* built and building in the world.

As to illustrations, these are this year in the hands of Mr. Oscar Parker, the well-known Marine artist, and the ships he portrays include the battleships *Bellerophon*, *Satsuma*, *Idaho*, *Michigan*, *Dolavars*, *Minas Geraes* and *Eraserhog Karl*, whilst amongst the armoured cruisers will be found the *Indomitable*, *Shannon*, *Gustavus*, *Makharoff*, *Jucht*, *Edgar*, *Quint*, and *Piss*, besides sketches and plans of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines.

The book is issued in a half-crown solid cardboard binding edition, whilst the price of the edition de luxe, bound in rich red leather, and last year sold at a guinea, will this year be reduced to 12/6. It is this edition that we would strongly recommend to all our readers, for besides being an ornament to any library, it is an essential *vide mecum* to every Briton who is interested in the Navy.

## DAIRY FARM CO.

STRAITS MILKERY.

In a leaderette the *Straits Times* writes:—It will be seen from a short report of the Hongkong Dairy Farm Company, which we publish to-day, that it is possible to have a pure article and a good profit if the business of milk supply is in the right hands. The Hongkong Company was started twelve years ago when dissatisfaction with the revolting conditions under which native dairy business was conducted had reached a point which we are gradually trending towards in Singapore. The European inhabitants appear to have come to the conclusion that Heaven helps those who help themselves and thus the Company was started. That it has been able to make a profit during the past year of \$75,508 and to pay a very good dividend in addition to placing a substantial sum to the reserve account is the best possible evidence that it has met a want in Hongkong, in a very business-like manner. At present our Singapore Municipal authorities are inquiring into the whole question of milk supply, and we do not recommend, therefore, that any immediate action should be taken. Indeed, while recognising most willingly the excellent service a private enterprise in careful European hands can render, we are strongly of opinion that complete municipal control of milk supply will be the ultimate solution here and elsewhere. Milk is used almost as universally as water, and it is acknowledged to be even more sensitive to contamination. If it is one of the first duties of an efficient Municipality to provide a wholesome water supply, it cannot be outside its legitimate scope to care for the quality of the milk supply also, and we believe this can be done quite efficiently without incurring enormous expense in the starting of dairy farms. But if the Municipality fails, the example of Hongkong will not, we trust, be forgotten.

At the Paris Academy of Science on the 5th ult. M. Bigourdan stated that the comet known as Nov. 3, 1908, had lost its tail. This comet made its appearance on the night of 15 Sept. and its career was followed eight by night on the night of 30 Sept.—1 Oct., however, the comet appeared minus its tail. It is stated that this is the first recorded instance of a phenomenon of this kind, although the head of a comet becomes modified sometimes. The tail in question was of great length.

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.  
TELEGRAMS OF WELCOME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Amoy, 4th November.

Admiral Emery, of the American Fleet, has received several tens of telegrams of welcome from the different Provinces.

He is very pleased with the telegrams.

The Admiral has cabled to the American President at Washington the fact of the subsistence of cordial friendship between China and America.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

## PEKING APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 4th November.

An Imperial decree was issued on the 3rd inst., by the Empress Dowager, appointing the Dalai Lama Buddhist Pontiff in Tibet and ordering him to return to Tibet and restore order.

## APPLICATION FOR ARMS.

## FRENCH CHURCH IN KIANG-SU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 4th November.

It is proposed by the authorities of the French church in Ming-ha prefecture, Kiang-su province, to store a supply of arms and ammunitions for self-protection.

The Wai-wu-pu, however, has refused the application as it is contrary to treaty provisions.

[Reuter's.]

## The United States.

London, 3rd November.

The latest betting on the elections is 8 to 1 on Mr. Taft for the Presidency, and 5 to 4 on Mr. Hughes for the Governorship of New York.

## Great Britain and Germany.

Mr. Haldane, Minister for War, in reply to Mr. William Redmond, said the War Office archives did not contain such a document as the Kaiser's plan of campaign.

## The Near East.

The Crown Prince of Serbia has left St. Petersburg.

The Serbian Government has issued a communiqué enumerating steps to be taken to avoid provocation to Austria, and awaits the result of the Conference hopefully.

It is officially announced that Russia has informed the Crown Prince that she is prepared to give Serbia her moral support on condition that Servians abstain from acts of provocation.

The Servians infer that Russia does not recognise the annexation of Bosnia.

## Germany.

The German Press is clamouring for the retirement of Prince Buelow.

## The Peace of Europe.

M. Clemenceau, at an interview, said that Great Britain, France and Russia were never so loyally united in their determination to secure the peace of Europe, and the respect of liberty.

## The Situation in the Near East.

The situation in the Balkans is complicated by announcements, on the one hand, that Russia has submitted a programme for a conference to the Powers, and on the other hand has intimated that she cannot recognise the annexation of Bosnia.

It is unquestionable that Austria is steadily pushing forward military preparations.

## The American Elections.

A notable feature of the American Presidential Election is the comparatively small public interest, due to the absence of political novelty in both candidates.

Much depends on the vote of New York.

## The United States Presidency.

4th November.

Mr. Taft has been elected President of the United States.

The voting was the heaviest on record.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL denial is given to the statement, for which the *Berlin Tageblatt* made itself responsible, to the effect that a new Navy Bill was about to be introduced giving effect to the demands of the German Navy League in regard to the construction of large armoured cruisers. The Admiralty declares that this year's naval demands will not exceed the limits of the existing Navy Bill.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

## STRAITS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

In the Singapore Legislative Council on the 25th ult., Mr. E. C. Ellis asked—  
1. When did the Government first receive the report of the Opium Commission?  
2. Has the same been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, if so, when?  
3. For what reasons have the Government decided not to publish such report and the evidence on which it is founded immediately they are printed, thus depriving the public of an equal opportunity of studying their contents?

4. Will the Government reconsider their decision in a matter so vital to the interests of the Colony and allow access to such documents as soon as printed and give instructions for the printing being carried out and completed without delay?

5. If either the report or the evidence is completely printed, will the Government allow access to such one of them as is printed?

Captain Young replied as follows:—

1. An advance but incomplete copy of the report of the Opium Commission was received on the 21st September, 1908.

2. The Government do not consider it advisable to forward an incomplete report to the Secretary of State.

3 and 5. The Government are of opinion that it is not desirable to make public the report until it has reached the Secretary of State and this view has been endorsed by the Secretary of State, who was telegraphed to on the subject after notice of these questions was received.

4. When the report is forwarded to the Secretary of State he will be requested to telegraph his sanction to its publication in the Colony and Federated Malay States. The delay in the printing is partly due to the Printing Office not being adequately equipped to carry out a work of this magnitude in addition to keeping up the ordinary work required for the Colony; also certain evidence taken in December last, at Penang, was not received by the Commission from the shorthand reporter until August, and then in an incomplete form. The Superintendent of the Printing Office states that he considers that by the 5th November the evidence and appendices will be ready for despatch.

## NEW ANTI-OPIMUM REGULATIONS.

Writing on the subject of the new regulations, the *Straits Times* says in a leader:—If the reform of China in the matter of opium smoking can be accomplished by means of ink and paper, it is already within sight. A recent issue of *Chinese Opinion* contains the text of new regulations designed to govern the sale and consumption of opium, and it may be said at once that they appear to be as drastic as the most rampant members of the anti-opium society could desire. They are so drastic, in fact, that they strike one as being designed rather as a means to China's critics than as a determination of the Government which is to be literally carried out. For the regulations require every opium smoker to obtain a license permitting him to purchase the drug. It will set forth the quantity which the licensee is allowed to purchase, and each time a purchase is made the date and quantity are to be inserted. At the end of twelve months a decrease of one-eighth must be shown in the amount consumed, and, as it appears that this is a progressive obligation, the smoker may be described as under a term of notice to cure himself of the habit. If a smoker visits Peking he must take out a special license there, and if he is detected in any breach of the rules, sundry pains and penalties are to result. As for the dealers in opium, they are to be handled in still more arbitrary fashion. A shop that does other business shall not sell opium at the same time, and such shops must cease selling opium in three months. No new opium sellers are to be permitted, and those who now sell shall not change their names, ownership or address.

Here we seem to detect the unmistakable evidence of farce. Granting that the Chinese are a wonderful people, and that they are not to be measured rigidly by Western standards, does it seem possible that any man who sells other things than opium will trade in opium alone when he knows that each year his sales will be less by one-eighth than the previous year, until they finally disappear? A trader who is just making a decent living would find it less decent in a year, indecent in two or three, and extinct in four or five. Under such conditions he would have no option but to defy the rule against changing his address, for his coffee would have to receive whatever fragments of skin and bone a slow process of starvation might have left. Even the lot of hotel-keepers will not be particularly happy, for "they are responsible that their guests do not smoke without first obtaining a license." We quoted the other day a letter in which Mr. Egerton Eastwick pictured a district officer grazing round on the abundant poppy fields while filling up, as he knew the Government wished him to fill up, a declaration that there was no poppy cultivation in the area under his care. There is likely to be a good deal of that sort of thing under the regulations now issued. Even if the Government be so earnest, the task undertaken would be too severe. It pays a merciless power of extortion into the hands of officials, and it places a premium upon smuggling, and every other form of evasion. We know that when the duty on morphia was increased from 5 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem the quantity imported fell to a few ounces, and yet the consumption increased. It has been said, very truly, that people can neither be made moral nor sober by act of Parliament, and the observation may be extended to China's decrees. Besides which, it is open to question whether opium smoking is not the least harmful of all the forms of indulgence to which people are in the habit of resorting. Assuredly we have no doubt that it is a safer thing than alcohol for all the peoples of the East.

Nevertheless, China seems to have one imitator. We have just seen a copy of the draft of

an Ordinance Amending the Law with regard to the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Opium in the Crown Colony of Ceylon. Why that colony should be in such haste to rush in where the angels who watch over the interests of Hongkong and Singapore fear to tread, or at any rate decline to tread for the present, is a matter about which we do not profess to be fully or adequately informed. But the terms of the law which is put forward as a substitute for that now in force are very like a copy of the Chinese decrees. The Government of the Colony is to be the sole importer of opium; it is to issue licenses to opium smokers; they are to receive a fixed quantity and no more; that quantity, as in China, is to be gradually reduced. Of course there appears to be a greater desire to save existing interests in Ceylon than in China, for the traders do not get the same short shrift, and no class is required, so far as we can see, to confine itself to one trade with the prospect of finding that it is the road to ruin in a few years. The conditions in Ceylon are different from those in Hongkong and Singapore, there being, for one thing, a much smaller population of Chinese. If the Governor of the Colony is acting under strict orders from Home, all we can do is to express our sympathy with his position, but we shall continue to hope that the Government of Colonies farther East will firmly resist being hurried into a course of action which might prove disastrous both in a financial and a moral sense. At least the Imperial Government, with which the supreme authority rests, should be forced to bear the views of people on the spot who have an intimate knowledge of the opium question in all its numerous aspects.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING ADVERSELY TO STAGNATION.

Writing from London on the 1st ultimo Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company report as follows:—

Inquiry for bar gold continued good, and the large arrivals—over a million sterling—were sold to France (except a small portion held back for the usual weekly requirements) on the basis of 77/104—the same price as last week.

Withdrawals were made from the Bank of England as under:—

On September 24, £100,000 sovereigns for Argentina, on September 25, £100,000 sovereigns for South America and on September 26, £100,000 sovereigns for Constantinople.

On September 28, the Bank announced the receipt of £15,000,000, recently shipped from India by the Indian Government.

The tone of this week—steady but lifeless—is not surprising in view of the market conditions.

Fears have much reduced their liabilities and are relieved from anxiety by the magnitude of the visible supplies in the near and the Far East.

In Bombay, for instance, at the present rate of up-country demand—some £5,000 a day—the stock looks sufficient for the next four months, especially now that the Government reports that the rain in some parts of the country is hardly encouraging.

## SILVER REQUIREMENTS.

But, to set against these adverse factors, we have the low level which we have reached, which undoubtedly must encourage Governments to look into the silver requirements of their respective colonies, and it may be confidently anticipated that the United States Government will not hesitate to buy at the earliest moment that it may seem desirable.

These considerations and the hopeful view held in America—shown by their frequent reluctance to feed any sudden demand, which may spring up, discourage fresh bear movements and the result is the stagnation to which we allude.

On September 15, a shipment of 350,000 oz. was made from San Francisco to the Far East.

The quotations to-day for cash (23 13/16) and two months (23 1/2) are 1 and 1/16 respectively below those on the date of our last circular.

## QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 25—23 13/16d. cash.	23 13/16d. 2 months
" 26—23 1/2d.	" 23 1/2d. "
" 28—23 13/16d.	" 23 13/16d. "
" 29—23 1/2d.	" 23 1/2d. "
" 30—23 1/2d.	" 23 1/2d. "
Oct. 1—23 13/16d.	" 23 13/16d. "
Average for the week	23 8 3/4

Bank Rate	2 1/2 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. Standard	77 10/16d.
French Gold Coin per oz.	76 5/8d.
German Gold Coin per oz.	76 5/8d.
United States Gold Coin per oz.	76 5/8d.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1 1/2 55 A.M.
Do. demand	1/8 11/16
Do. 4 months' sight	8 13/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	4 1/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	7 1/2 1/2
India T.T.	20 1/2
Do. demand	19 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

1 month's sight L/O.	1 1/2 15/16
6 months' sight L/O.	1 1/2 15/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	4 1/2
1 month's sight do.	4 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	1 1/2 9 1/16
1 month's sight France.	2 1/2 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2 1/2
1 month's sight Germany.	7 1/2 1/2
Bar Silver	22 1/2 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2 1/2

## INTERPORT CRICKET DINNERS.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 26th ult. says:—The Palace Hotel was the scene of the Interport Cricket Match Dinner on Saturday evening last, and once again thanks are due to all responsible for the arrangements, the same happy inspiration pervading the change from the Shanghai Club's premises to that of the Palace Hotel, the large dining hall which served a dual purpose—one half being partitioned off for the dinner, and the other open for the hotel guests. Bunting was tastefully displayed and pictures adorned the walls—one representing Cricket—bats and stumps being particularly good.

The Chair was taken by a sturdy veteran in the person of Mr. A. P. Wood, a wielder of the willow in days gone by, and now for several years President of the Shanghai Cricket Club. Mr. W. C. D. Turner, Captain of the Hongkong team, supported him on the right and Mr. E. Walker, Captain of the home team, on the left.

Mention must be made of the menu cards which will always remain as souvenirs, their artistic arrangement as set out comprising in addition to the menu itself a complete record of Interport Matchplay against Hongkong, the full scores and analysis of the present match, and a photo of the combined teams, and a medalion portrait of the president of the Shanghai Cricket Club. The dinner was excellently served and digestion was aided by an excellent selection of music by the Municipal Band, played in the annex to the dining room.

After proposing the toast of the King, which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. A. P. Wood expressed his pleasure in once again having the honour to welcome their guests. He was sure it must have been gratifying to their guests to find that the good old game of cricket had not lost its hold upon Shanghai; there had been a record number of spectators at the match, and keen interest evinced from start to finish, both in the actual play and the personnel of the visitors. Nothing tended more to link together in closer ties of friendship than did sport—especially Interport sport—between the outposts of General regret was felt at the difficulty Hongkong had experienced in getting together their team and one would have liked to have welcomed such names as Mr. Pearce and the brothers Hancock. In Mr. Turner, however, the Hongkong team was fortunate, in that he was not only the son of a former Interport cricketer but an excellent leader, and the team were to be heartily congratulated upon their pluck in averting a single innings defeat, and the way, they had manfully upheld the honour of Hongkong by never for one moment becoming downhearted against the great odds they found against them, and in one department of the game they excelled—and that was in their fielding, which was of a higher standard than in any previous Interport match. He could not sit down without complimenting Mr. A. E. Lanning upon his excellent score, and was proud to know he had his training in Shanghai. For their victory Shanghai owed much to Mr. R. N. Anderson, for his batting, and Mr. O. D. Rasmussen, the youngest member of the team, by his splendid bowling, which never allowed the advantage to slip away. He congratulated Hongkong on their splendid victories in lawn tennis. In the whole history of Interport contests he thought that Shanghai had never had such a successful week and he tendered the hearty thanks of the Shanghai Cricket Club to the various committees, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary and particularly to Mr. W. L. Gerrard, for their good work. Mr. Gerrard had worked indefatigably. He felt sure that the Hongkong team would carry away pleasant recollections of their brief visit to Shanghai. In conclusion he proposed the toast of success and prosperity to the Hongkong team.

The toast having been drunk to musical honours, Mr. C. D. Turner replied, saying on behalf of both the Cricket team and the tennis representatives he thanked everyone present for the hearty manner in which the President's toast had been honoured. Mr. Wood had covered the ground to such purpose that there was really left little for him to add. He considered the better team had won, but Hongkong would have liked to have won the toss. They had had one surprise—his name was Anderson—Capt. Barrett they all knew about, but they had not counted upon Anderson. He hoped Hongkong might have scraped through, but hardly expected to win the match. He thought they could congratulate themselves upon the fact that the game had been played according to the best traditions of amateur sport. Mr. Wood had said the fielding was the best he had seen in Interport cricket. He did not agree with that remark. He thought the fielding of the match of 1903 was the best Shanghai won the match on account of bowling, but at the same time he ventured the opinion that no one had done better bowling than Capt. Sharpe. He hoped that on their next visit they would be able to bring a stronger team. In conclusion he thanked their hosts for their pleasant visit and proposed the health of the Shanghai team, coupled with the name of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker thanked Mr. Turner and the Hongkong visitors for the kind way in which they had accepted the toast. He expressed pleasure that Shanghai had won the match, but said that they were lucky, in that Hongkong had to bat on a broken wicket. He regretted that Hongkong had had to leave behind such sterling cricketers as the Hancocks and Pearce, but hoped that the next time the teams met each might be at its full strength.

The toast of the Umpires and Scorers was proposed by Mr. I. McKie, and in doing so he complimented both Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. P. F. Lavery for the impartial and careful way they had carried out their duties as Umpires, for not only was a thorough knowledge of the game necessary but patience and stamina, for so one was longer on the field, with the exception of the man who went in first and carried out his bat, and that thanks of both

## Co-day's Advertisements.

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, the Anniversary of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [971]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Lieut. A. H. GOIT, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

TUESDAY,

the 10th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 10, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Particulars from Catalogue.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [969]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ALSO

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by Haake,

AND

TWO FOWLING PIECES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [970]

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-

pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point

Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 15th of November,

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 15th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th of

November, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex SS: *Coblenz* from Venice.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [8]

teams were due to these gentlemen for their

services. With regard to the Scorers, they had

done their work well and their work was

certainly most strenuous. He had pleasure in

proposing the health of Messrs. Lavery and

Lowe, the Umpires, and Messrs. Hill and

Raydon, the Scorers.

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr.

Lavery, on behalf of the Umpires and Scorers,

expressed their gratitude for the manner in

which their toast had been accepted. He said

they were only too pleased to act in their re-

spective capacities and were glad to know that

they had carried out their duties to the satisfac-

tion, and with the approval of both teams. The

Umpires had done their best and it was satis-

factory to know that the Scorers, who witness-

ed the game from an excellent point of view,

agreed with their decisions, and both his fellow

Umpire and himself felt flattered by the grati-

tutions information that all their decisions were





